

WHOLE NUMBER 8,197.

**Democrats 2019**

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett I. Horton, Itasca; meat butcher Edw. J. ...

Mr. Arthur E. Byland, who was operated on some weeks ago for appendicitis, was able to be out the past week.

The battleship Maine has sailed from the harbor and will devote some time to target practice.

The united Thanksgiving service of the Episcopal churches will be held at St. George's Church.

**FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE.**  
H. N. Howard, R.—10 73 31 23 101 228

made the final canvases of the voting lists. But two names were stricken from the general list and none added, leaving the total number 292. Names

Mr. George A. Wilcox and Mr. Harwood E. Read, Jr., both of Washington, were in town the past week.





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# Hooker's Fight Above the Clouds

November 24, 1903

A FORTY-TH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

(Copyright, 1903, by G. L. Kilmer.)

**D**URING the lifetime of General Hooker the famous "Little above the clouds," so long associated with the name of "Fighting Joe," was pronounced a myth by General Grant in an interview made public through the New York Herald. Hooker, supported by many of his old army friends, contradicted the statement with some spirit. Whether the words were spoken by Grant to the truth is uncertain, but afterward when writing his memoirs Grant described something very like a battle as having been fought on Lookout mountain Nov. 24, 1863.

Below is a summary of the statements of two Confederate officers showing that, battle or no battle, there was a masterly military achievement on the part of Hooker's army when Lookout mountain fell into Federal hands. The Confederate forces on the mountain when Hooker's troops scaled that lofty height consisted of Hensley's division. Colonel J. R. Hensley of the Thirty-first Alabama was division officer of the day for the twenty-four hours which included Hooker's attack. Stevenson's line was spread up on the crest and along the slopes, and it was the duty of Colonel Hensley to make the rounds and know by personal observation all that took place on the whole front.

The key to the position which offered the assailants a first foothold on the mountain side was guarded by Walthall's brigade. This key point was a wide plateau about halfway up the mountain, overlooking the approaches from the Federal side. As a support for Walthall's brigade of Pettus stood on the summit above, and as a reserve Nesbitt's brigade of Georgians lay at the base of the mountain on the Confederate side. It should be stated that at the time of the affair on Lookout mountain the whole Confederate army of Bragg, with the exception of Stevenson's division, and the army of Grant, with the exception of Hooker's corps, faced each other at Mission ridge, a minor elevation contiguous to Lookout, Bragg holding the ridge and Grant reaching for it from the valley below. Stevenson momentarily expected that Bragg would call his division to the defense of Mission

ridge to the brow of the mountain. Not a word was being spoken by officers or men, but the latter loaded their pieces and fired with deliberation and regularity. They saw nothing before them but a seemingly fathomless abyss of lurid darkness, but into this darkness they poured their live thunder with a right good will. In the distance from Federal batteries on Mission point came the answering boom, and occasionally a shell went screaming over our heads, while minie balls were splashing past so continually. Below us the battle continued to rage with unabated fury, neither side advancing nor retreating. Just after dark the Lookout mountain battery ceased to belch forth its thunders, and the combat below also gradually died away. Bragg had ordered the mountain evacuated forthwith.

Colonel Hensley adds that Lookout mountain properly defended could have resisted the assault of 100,000 men. There were men enough on the mountain at the time if properly distributed to have held it against double the number under Hooker's command.

General Nesbitt, who commanded the Confederate reserve brigade of Georgians at the base of the mountain, took no part in the fighting, but received from Walthall's retreating men their fresh stories of what happened when Geary's Federals struck the crest. Beginning with the action on the plateau between Geary and Walthall, the general says: "Walthall, with his depleted brigade of 1,000 men, finding that he was attacked by a large column on his left and rear, after fighting half an hour gave the order to retreat. The order should have been given sooner, for about half his men were captured there. The small number of killed and wounded was due to the clouds, which obscured the troops, and to the protection afforded by earthworks. The Federals were likewise protected by rocks and trees. Many of Walthall's Mississippians came down to my headquarters and informed me of the status of affairs, stating that General Geary's division had got between them and the cliffs and turned their flank. One brigade of Geary's division pushed on and had a heavy skirmish under the pines and was driven back. The continued firing which followed was continued during the night by a few Confederate pickets from behind trees on the mountain side, which served to draw a heavy fire from the Federal lines, thus producing the impression that a battle was going on. Thus it appears there was no battle, but a heavy skirmish."

The Federal flag was unfurled on Point Lookout, the site of the Confederate battery described by Colonel Hensley and the extreme point of the jutting ridge, by a soldier of the Eighth Kentucky, who picked his way among the rocks in the night. When Old Glory was discovered next morning dancing in the air the cheers of Hooker's men all along the mountain side greeted it and were taken up and repeated throughout all the camps in the Tennessee valley, around Chattanooga and in Lookout valley, where the troops were mustering for attack upon Mission ridge.

The account of Hooker's achievement which Grant finally placed upon the pages of history leaves no doubt as to the importance he placed upon it. In his personal memoirs, describing the movements at the crossing of Lookout creek and ascent of the mountain, he wrote: "The side of Lookout mountain confronting Hooker was rugged, heavily timbered and full of chasms, making it difficult to advance with troops even in the absence of an opposing force. . . . While the operations at the bridge were progressing Geary was pushing up the hill over great obstacles, resisted by the enemy directly in his front and in the face of the guns on top of the mountain. . . . By noon Geary had gained the open ground on the north slope of the mountain, with his right close up to the base of the upper plateau, but there were strong fortifications on his front. . . . The day was lazy, so that Hooker's operations were not visible to us (in the valley at Chattanooga) except at moments when the clouds would rise. But the sound of his artillery and musketry was heard incessantly. The enemy on his front was partly fortified, but was soon driven out of his works. During the afternoon the clouds which had so obscured the top of Lookout mountain all day as to hide whatever was going on from view of those below settled down and made it so dark where Hooker was as to stop operations for the time. At 4 o'clock Hooker reported his position impregnable. By a little after 5 o'clock direct communication was established, and a brigade of troops was sent across from Chattanooga to re-enforce him."

Commenting on the result, Grant said: "Why any troops (Confederates) except artillery, with a small guard of infantry, were kept on the mountain top I do not see. A hundred men could have held the summit, which is a plateau for more than thirty feet down, against the assault of any number of men from the position Hooker occupied."

Grant's dispatches that night to Washington gave the particulars of Hooker's "fighting," and next day Lincoln congratulated the army on its success. Unmistakably Hooker won a great victory—victory all the more glorious that it was not bought at the expense of great human slaughter.

GEORGE L. KILMER



CONFEDERATE GUNS FIRING FROM POINT LOOKOUT.

ridge and instructed Colonel Hensley how to defend Lookout with a skilful line in case Hooker sprung an attack.

The morning of Nov. 24 opened foggy, the atmosphere being thick with heavy vapor. Under cover of the mist Hooker's advance, led by General J. W. Geary, scaled the slope and attacked Walthall's brigade, capturing half of it and sending the remainder to the rear before supports from Pettus' line on the summit could reach the plateau. The affair was a surprise to Stevenson, and when he learned that Walthall was making a stand further up the mountain he hurried Pettus' brigade forward to join Walthall. A position was taken up overlooking Chattanooga valley, where Grant's army lay, and there the fighting raged all day. "Here," says Colonel Hensley, "is where the 'battle above the clouds' was really fought. The previous engagement could hardly be called a battle at all. But here the two armies confronted each other, and, although not over 100 yards apart, each was totally invisible to the other. Their respective positions could only be determined by the lines of fire as volley succeeded volley. The scene presented was weird and indescribable."

"I did not long remain on the field, for my duty was on the mountain top. Returning there, I listened to the Confederate battery stationed on Point Lookout, the guns of which were working vigorously. If the scenes just witnessed below had impressed me as would I now had before me a scene grand beyond comparison and awful in its grandeur, it is permitted a man but once in his lifetime to behold so sublime a spectacle. The guns were

## THE NEW ARABIAN NIGHTS.

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE.

"One out of every ten would be killed if he was changed in my affection. I hate yourself," he said. "Good and ill are a chimera. There is naught in life except death, and, however you may be circumstanced, there is one at your side who will help you to the last."

Thus encouraged, Elias gathered himself together and, in a broken voice and helped out by the doctor's interrogations, contrived at last to put him in possession of the facts. But the conversation between the prince and Geary, as he altogether omitted, as he had understood little of its purport and had no idea that it was in any way related to his own misadventure.

"Alas!" cried Dr. Noel. "I am much abused or you have fallen innocently into the most dangerous hands in Europe. Poor boy! What a pit has been dug for your simplicity! Into what a deadly peril have your unwary feet been conducted! This man," he said, "this Englishman, whom you twice saw and whom I suspect to be the soul of the contrivance, can you describe him? Was he young or old, tall or short?"

But Elias, who, for all his curiosity, had not a feeling eye in his head, was able to supply nothing but meager generalities which it was impossible to recognize.

"I would have it a piece of education in all schools!" cried the doctor angrily. "Where is the use of eye-sight and articulate speech if a man cannot observe and recollect the features of his enemy? I, who know all the gauges of Europe, might have identified him and gained new weapons for your defense. Cultivate this art in future, my poor boy. You may find it of momentous service."

"The future!" repeated Elias. "What future is there left for me except the gallows?"

"Youth is but a cowardly season," returned the doctor, "and a man's own troubles look blacker than they are. I am old, and yet I never despair."

"Can I tell such a story to the police?" demanded Elias.

"Assuredly not," replied the doctor. "From what I see already of the machination in which you have been involved your case is desperate upon that side, and for the narrow eyes of the authorities you are infallibly the guilty person. And remember that we only know a portion of the plot, and the same infamous contrivers have doubtless arranged many other circumstances which would be elicited by a police inquiry and help to fix the guilt more certainly upon your innocence."

"I am then lost indeed!" cried Elias.

"I have not said so," answered Dr. Noel. "For I am a cautious man."

"But look at this," objected Elias, pointing to the body. "Here is this object in my hand, not to be explained, not to be disposed of, not to be regarded without horror."

"Horror!" replied the doctor. "No. When this sort of clock has run down, it is no more to me than an ingenious piece of mechanism, to be investigated with the machinery. When blood is once cold and stagnant, it is no longer human blood. When flesh is once dead, it is no longer the flesh which we desire in our lovers and respect in our friends. The grace, the attraction and the terror have all gone from it with the animating spirit. Accustom yourself to look upon it with composure, for if my scheme is practicable you will have to live some days in constant proximity to that which now so greatly horrifies you."

"Your scheme?" cried Elias. "What is that? Tell me speedily, doctor, for I have scarcely courage enough to continue to exist."

Without replying, Dr. Noel turned toward the bed and proceeded to examine the corpse.

"Quite dead," he murmured. "Yes, as I had supposed, the pockets empty; yes, and the name out of the shirt. Their work has been done thoroughly and well. Fortunately, he is of small stature."

Elias followed these words with an extreme anxiety. At last the doctor, his autopsy completed, took a chair and addressed the young American with a smile.

"Since I came into your room," said he, "although my ears and my tongue have been so busy, I have not suffered my eyes to remain idle. I noted a little while ago that you have there in the corner one of those monstrous contrivances which your fellow countrymen carry with them into all quarters of the globe—in a word, a Saratoga trunk. Until this moment I have never been able to conceive the utility of these erections; but then I began to have a glimmer. Whether it was for convenience in the slave trade or to obviate the results of too ready an employment of the bowie knife, I cannot bring myself to decide, but one thing I see plainly—the object of such a box is to contain a human body."

"Surely!" cried Elias—"surely this is not a time for jesting!"

"Although I may express myself with some degree of plainness," replied the doctor, "the purport of my words is entirely serious, and the first thing we have to do, my young friend, is to empty your coffin of all that it contains."

Elias, obeying the authority of Dr. Noel, put himself at his disposition. The Saratoga trunk was soon gutted of its contents, which made a considerable litter on the floor, and then, Elias taking the heels and the doctor supporting the shoulders, the body of the murdered man was carried from the bed and, after some difficulty, doubled up and inserted whole into the empty box. With an effort on the part of both the lid was forced down upon this unusual baggage, and the trunk was locked and carried by the doctor's own hand, while Elias stood by, wondering what had been taken out of the coffin and a chest of drawers.

"I," said the doctor, "the first step has been taken on the way to your liberation. Tomorrow, or rather the day after, it must be your task to allay the suspicions of your porter, paying him all that you owe, while you may trust me to make the arrangements necessary to a safe conclusion. Meanwhile, follow me to my room, where I shall give you a safe and powerful opiate for whatever you do, you must have rest."

The next day was the longest in

Elias' memory. It seemed as if it would never be done. He decided himself to his friends and met in a corner with his eyes fixed upon the Saratoga trunk in dismal contemplation. His own former misadventures were now required upon him in kind, for the doctor's body had been once more opened, and he was conscious of an almost continual study from Miss Zaphyrina's apartment. No distressing did this because that he was at last obliged to block up the spy hole from his own side, and when he was thus secured from observation he spent a considerable portion of his time in contrite tears and prayer.

Later in the evening Dr. Noel entered the room carrying in his hand a pile of sealed envelopes without address, one somewhat bulky and the other so slim as to seem without importance.

"Elias," he said, seating himself at the table, "the time has now come for me to explain my plan for your salvation. Tomorrow morning, at an early hour, Prince Florizel of Bohemia returns to London, after having diverted himself for a few days with the Parisian carnival. It was my fortune, a goal while ago, to do Colonel Geraldine, his minister of the horse, one of those services, so common in my profession, which are never forgotten upon either side. I have no need to explain to you the nature of the obligation under which he was laboring; suffice it to say that I know him ready to serve me in any practicable manner. Now, it was necessary for you to gain London with your trunk unopened. To this the custom house seemed to oppose a fair difficulty, but I bethought me that the baggage of so considerable a person as the prince is, as a matter of courtesy, passed without examination by the officers of customs. I applied to Colonel Geraldine and succeeded in obtaining a favorable answer. Tomorrow, if you go before 6 to the hotel where the prince lodges, your baggage will be passed over as a part of his, and you yourself will make the journey as a member of his suite."

"It seems to me as you speak that I have already seen both the prince and Colonel Geraldine. I even overheard some of their conversation the other evening at the Bullier ball."

"It is probable enough, for the prince loves to mix with all societies," replied the doctor. "Once arrived in London, he pursued, your task is nearly ended. In this more bulky envelope I have given you a letter which I dare not address, but in the other you will find the designation of the house to which you must carry it along with your box, which will there be taken from you and not trouble you any more."

"Alas!" said Elias, "I have every wish to believe you, but how is it possible? You open up to me a bright prospect, but I ask you, is my mind capable of receiving so unlikely a solution? Be more generous and let me further understand your meaning."

The doctor seemed painfully impressed.

"Boy," he answered, "you do not know how hard a thing you ask of me. But be it so. I am now inured to humiliation, and it would be strange if I refused you this after having granted you so much. Know, then, that although I now make so quiet an appearance—frugal, solitary, addicted to study—when I was younger my name was once a rallying cry among the most astute and dangerous spirits of London, and while I was outwardly an object for respect and consideration my true power resided in the most secret, terrible and criminal relations. It is to one of the persons who then obeyed me that I now address myself to deliver you from your burden. They were men of many different nations and dexterities, all bound together by a formidable oath and working to the same purposes. The trade of the association was in murder, and I who speak to you, innocent as I appear, was the chieftain of this redoubtable crew."

"What?" cried Elias. "A murderer? And one with whom murder was a trade? Can I take your hand? Ought I so much as to accept your services? Dark and criminal old man, would you make an accomplice of my youth and my doctors?"

The doctor bitterly laughed.

"You are difficult to please, Mr. Bendamore," said he, "but I now offer you your choice of company between the murdered man and the murderer. If your conscience is too nice to accept my aid, say so, and I will immediately leave you. Therefore forward you can deal with your trunk and its belongings as best suits your upright conscience."

"I own myself wrong," replied Elias. "I should have remembered how generously you offered to shield me, even before I had convinced you of my innocence, and I continue to listen to your counsels with gratitude."

"That is well," returned the doctor, "and I perceive you are beginning to learn some of the lessons of experience."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Not Used to Pulling Corks.

A slight fire occurred on the fourth floor of a downtown establishment. An Irishman was at work on the same floor at the time the blaze started, and after it was put out Pat was called into the private office of the manager.

"Pat, why didn't you try to put that fire out yourself? You could easily have extinguished it with a hand grenade; there's plenty of them up there," said the manager.

"Well, sir," returned Pat, "I had four of them on the case, but I couldn't get the corks out in time, begorra."

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The youth stood in front of the quick-lunch establishment and wept bitterly.

"Why this grief?" asked the benevolent citizen.

"Me fadder's dead," replied the blubbering urchin.

"How do you know it?" asked the benevolent citizen.

"Because he went into dat quick-lunch place five minutes ago an' he hasn't never come out yet!"—Baltimore American.

"Is he parsimonious?"

"Well," was the guarded reply, "you might say that he carried his money in a purse that shuts a good deal easier than it opens."—Chicago Evening Post.

No matter how great philosopher a man may be, he can never figure out how he caught a cold.

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—OF—

OLDEN TIMES

by the late

THOMAS B. HAZARD (Shepherd Tom,

containing a history of the

Colonel Cull's town of Bristol gave him an overwhelming majority Tuesday.

The election in Kentucky caused much trouble and eleven other casualties. Elections are dangerous things in that southern State.

The election on Tuesday made it evident that the great Middle West is still true to the Republican party and its principles. There is no wavering in Ohio, Iowa and the other great States that held elections Tuesday.

Mr. Bryan denies that he has abandoned free silver as an essential part of a Democratic platform, and also repeats that Mr. Cleveland is no Democrat. The task of defining a Democrat next year will be something tremendous.

A Russian railway station in Manchuria has been attacked by the Chinese and the garrison slaughtered. If the 800,000,000 Chinese propose to raid a railroad thousands of miles long, it will require an enormous Russian army to keep the line open.

"When a man assumes a public trust," said Thomas Jefferson, "he should consider himself as public property." Some of our political friends in this city seem to think that they own the public property themselves and therefore their public acts are not subject to criticism.

The revolution at Panama may yet make it possible for Uncle Sam to build the canal. If this region should succeed in establishing its independence then the canal treaty would be ratified at once. The United States ought to annex this region to our territory, and take control.

The year's crops are now safely housed and the return to the farmer will equal if not exceed any other year in our history. The value of farm products are over \$1,000,000,000 more than in 1907. That is what Protection gives to the farmer in addition to nature's own magnificent gifts.

The statement going the rounds that ex-Mayor Garretton made public announcement that he should vote for Mrs. Chandler instead of Dr. Westland is not correct. He said that he should vote for Mrs. Chandler but did not indicate any intention of voting against Dr. Westland. It is more than probable that Mr. Garretton voted for both.

The official count of the vote in Woonsocket elects Hon. Frank K. Holden representative by twenty-three majority over ex-Mayor Greene. This is an important gain for the Republicans of the State and will give that party a working majority of eight in the House. The Senate is overwhelmingly Republican. Mr. Holden will be the leader of the next House.

It is a cause of much congratulation that the Republicans of this State have elected George H. Utter for Lieutenant Governor. He is one of the brightest men in the State. He is thoroughly conversant with public affairs, and will be of great service in shaping successful legislation during the coming session. Col. Utter should be the next Republican candidate for Governor.

The victory of Tammany in New York makes New York State a doubtful State next year. In fact we are of the opinion, with the Democrats united in that State, the odds are in favor of that party. It is fortunate, however, for the masses of Republican principles, that we can win without New York. She will not be the dominant factor in the next Presidential election that she has been in many former years.

It is pretty evident from the election returns that our friends, the Democrats, have mapped a barren victory. They have the governor by a small plurality. That is all. The Republicans have the lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, and general treasurer, and both branches of the legislature by substantial majorities. Another year the State will be wholly back in the Republican ranks where it belongs.

Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota is reported to be making plans to enter the river transportation business between St. Paul and St. Louis to secure a portion of World's Fair passenger traffic. Gov. Van Sant was formerly a river captain and still owns several fine steamers. It is said to be the purpose of the government to place a number of small and fast passenger boats in commission to complete with the Diamond Jo and other big packet lines.

In case of annexation, Canada would bring the United States a left-handed gift in the shape of a debt amounting to \$200,000,000, which is about one-third of the interest-bearing debt of the United States. Canada's census of 1901 showed a population of 5,773,315, which is 1,000,000 fewer than New York and 1,000,000 fewer than Pennsylvania had in 1900. Canada is not a large proposition as far as population is concerned, but in area, climate and debt it is quite sizable. The debt is a burdening out subordinate to the fact that a quiet expectation to be annexed some day might be respected. Canada is so nearly an independent nation that the difference constantly asserts it, and it feels so big in diplomacy and finance that its sense of proportion is defective. Under the circumstances, it should try to cultivate a spirit of courtesy and good humor.

Gov. Garvin Ann.

Election day in Rhode Island brought to the Democratic party the happy hour of electing their candidate for governor, but every other State office also including the lieutenant governor, ship, went to the Republicans. The vote for governor was not altogether pleasing to the Democrats, either, for Dr. Garvin's plurality was cut down over 600, and this year he barely crawled in by the small plurality of 1,597.

The vote for lieutenant governor was not so large as that for governor and the result was very close indeed. It was at first thought that the Democratic nominee had been elected, but when the figures were all in it was found that Hon. George H. Utter had been elected by a small plurality of 835. For secretary of state there never for a moment was any doubt as to this election of Hon. Charles P. Bennett. He not only had the largest plurality of any candidate, 6,497, but he also polled the largest vote. Walter A. Reed, the Republican nominee for general treasurer and Charles F. Stearns, nominee for attorney general, were both re-elected by substantial majorities.

The legislature is safely Republican and in consequence Governor Garvin will be unable to injure the State by any pernicious legislation that he might desire to see enacted if his party was in power. In the Senate the Republicans will have 27 members, the Democrats 10, and there is one independent who will vote with the Republicans. In the House there will be 39 Republicans, 32 Democrats and one independent.

In the city of Woonsocket there was a split legislative delegation elected, consisting of a Republican senator, four Republican representatives and one Democratic representative. It was at first thought that ex-Speaker Frank K. Holden had been defeated but a recount of the vote showed that he was elected by a small plurality.

The election for State officers resulted as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.				
Party	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Pro.
Barrington	12	2	0	0
Bristol	8	2	0	0
Burrillville	2	0	0	0
Charlestown	1	0	0	0
Cumberland	1	0	0	0
East Greenwich	1	0	0	0
Exeter	1	0	0	0
Foster	1	0	0	0
Glocester	1	0	0	0
Hopkinton	1	0	0	0
Johnston	1	0	0	0
Little Compton	1	0	0	0
Middletown	1	0	0	0
Narragansett	1	0	0	0
Newport	1	0	0	0
N. Smithfield	1	0	0	0
Portsmouth	1	0	0	0
Providence	1	0	0	0
Richmond	1	0	0	0
Scituate	1	0	0	0
South Kingstown	1	0	0	0
Tiverton	1	0	0	0
Warren	1	0	0	0
West Greenwich	1	0	0	0
Westerly	1	0	0	0
Woonsocket	1	0	0	0
Total	70	30	0	0

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.				
Party	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Pro.
Barrington	12	2	0	0
Bristol	8	2	0	0
Burrillville	2	0	0	0
Charlestown	1	0	0	0
Cumberland	1	0	0	0
East Greenwich	1	0	0	0
Exeter	1	0	0	0
Foster	1	0	0	0
Glocester	1	0	0	0
Hopkinton	1	0	0	0
Johnston	1	0	0	0
Little Compton	1	0	0	0
Middletown	1	0	0	0
Narragansett	1	0	0	0
Newport	1	0	0	0
N. Smithfield	1	0	0	0
Portsmouth	1	0	0	0
Providence	1	0	0	0
Richmond	1	0	0	0
Scituate	1	0	0	0
South Kingstown	1	0	0	0
Tiverton	1	0	0	0
Warren	1	0	0	0
West Greenwich	1	0	0	0
Westerly	1	0	0	0
Woonsocket	1	0	0	0
Total	70	30	0	0

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.				
Party	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Pro.
Barrington	12	2	0	0
Bristol	8	2	0	0
Burrillville	2	0	0	0
Charlestown	1	0	0	0
Cumberland	1	0	0	0
East Greenwich	1	0	0	0
Exeter	1	0	0	0
Foster	1	0	0	0
Glocester	1	0	0	0
Hopkinton	1	0	0	0
Johnston	1	0	0	0
Little Compton	1	0	0	0
Middletown	1	0	0	0
Narragansett	1	0	0	0
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N. Smithfield	1	0	0	0
Portsmouth	1	0	0	0
Providence	1	0	0	0
Richmond	1	0	0	0
Scituate	1	0	0	0
South Kingstown	1	0	0	0
Tiverton	1	0	0	0
Warren	1	0	0	0
West Greenwich	1	0	0	0
Westerly	1	0	0	0
Woonsocket	1	0	0	0
Total	70	30	0	0

SENATE.				
Party	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Pro.
Barrington	12	2	0	0
Bristol	8	2	0	0
Burrillville	2	0	0	0
Charlestown	1	0	0	0
Cumberland	1	0	0	0
East Greenwich	1	0	0	0
Exeter	1	0	0	0
Foster	1	0	0	0
Glocester	1	0	0	0
Hopkinton	1	0	0	0
Johnston	1	0	0	0
Little Compton	1	0	0	0
Middletown	1	0	0	0
Narragansett	1	0	0	0
Newport	1	0	0	0
N. Smithfield	1	0	0	0
Portsmouth	1	0	0	0
Providence	1	0	0	0
Richmond	1	0	0	0
Scituate	1	0	0	0
South Kingstown	1	0	0	0
Tiverton	1	0	0	0
Warren	1	0	0	0
West Greenwich	1	0	0	0
Westerly	1	0	0	0
Woonsocket	1	0	0	0
Total	70	30	0	0

Warren—Cassidy, D.  
Westerly—A. Smith, R.  
West Greenwich—Cassidy, R.  
Woonsocket—Ellis, R.  
Representative 17, Democrats 10, Independent 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Barrington—Richardson, R.  
Bristol—Williams, R.  
Burrillville—Pagan, D.  
Charlestown—Murphy, D.  
Cumberland—Dolan, D.  
East Greenwich—Hoxie, R.  
Exeter—Andrews, R.  
Foster—Palmer, R.  
Glocester—Caldwell, D.  
Hopkinton—Allen, R.  
Johnston—Money, R.  
Little Compton—Rich, R.  
Middletown—Martin, R.  
Narragansett—Blanchard, R.  
Newport—Steele, R.  
N. Smithfield—Wood, R.  
Portsmouth—Walsh, R.  
Providence—Walsh, R.  
Richmond—Walsh, R.  
Scituate—Walsh, R.  
South Kingstown—Walsh, R.  
Tiverton—Walsh, R.  
Warren—Walsh, R.  
West Greenwich—Walsh, R.  
Westerly—Walsh, R.  
Woonsocket—Walsh, R.  
Representative 38, Democrats 32, Independent 1.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1908, by W. T. Foster.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent November 8 to 12, warm wave 7 to 11, cool wave November 10 to 14.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 13, cross west of Rockies by close of November 14, great central valleys 15 to 17, eastern states 18. Warm wave 15 to cross west of Rockies about 17, great central valleys 18, eastern states 17. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 18, great central valleys Nov. 18, eastern states 20.

This disturbance will belong to a period of great fluctuations and sudden changes in temperature, rapidly moving and severe storms but not so dangerous as those of previous months. The most severe storms of the month will come with the disturbance, but a good time to be on the water, bad weather for live stock, corn gathering, and other farm operations.

Closing part of this disturbance will bring a cold wave bordering on the blizzard species but the cold will be of short duration followed by very short warm wave of high temperatures.

About the date of this bulletin warm wave will prevail and temperatures of the week ending 16 will average above normal; rainfall will increase over the previous week.

Not every prophet has honor in his own country. The newspapers of Charleston and St. Joseph, Mo., my home for many years, are warm friends of my work. The St. Joseph Press says: "Looks like more trouble for the weather editor for Prof. Foster has up to the present time proved himself a true prophet."

An incident in one of the Atlantic coast storms predicted by my bulletins is thus related on an excursion boat party: "But the sea was rough, and we pitched and tossed in a painful way. Pretty pink and blue gowns wilted, and the upper deck soon began to look like a marine hospital. The band got weaker and weaker. Due by one the white suited musicians fell among the wilted figures in blue and pink. Finally the piccolo and snare drum and bass drum played America as a trick. Then the piccolo player went out of business. The drummers kept on playing. They said they were under contract to play five hours and wanted to be sure to get their money. Most of the passengers were so sick that they couldn't throw chairs at the drummers."

Massachusetts still remains firm to its Republican principle. It re-elected Gov. Bates and the rest of the State ticket on Tuesday by an old fashioned majority. The legislature is strongly Republican. The Senate stands 31 Republican and 9 Democrats. The House has 155 Republicans and 82 Democrats with one Socialist. This majority is large enough for all political purposes.

Dr. William T. Bull and Hon. Melville Bull are preparing to sail for Europe, and will join Mrs. Bull, who is abroad.

Thanksgiving Day.

The following is President Roosevelt's proclamation:

The season is at hand, when, according to the custom of our people, it falls upon the President to appoint a day of praise and thanksgiving to God.  
During the last year the Lord has dealt kindly with us, giving us peace at home and abroad and the chance for our citizens to work for their welfare unobscured by war, famine or plague. It behooves us not only to rejoice greatly because of what has been given us, but to accept it with a solemn sense of responsibility, realizing that under heaven it rests with us ourselves to show that we are worthy of the great gift which has been entrusted to our care.  
In no other place and at no other time has the experience of government of this people, by the people, for the people, been tried so so vast a scale as here in our own country in the opening years of the twentieth century. Failure would not only be a deplorable thing, but a deadly blow to the faith of all who believe in the power and the righteousness of liberty.  
Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the 28th of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people be urged to show their devotion to the principles of liberty and justice for all, and in their several homes and places of worship thank God for the blessings of His beneficent hand.

Washington Matters.

The Coming Message of the President—Changes of the National Republican Committee—Opposition to the Construction of an Inland Canal—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7, 1908.  
Visitors to the White House are at present receiving a little later than usual as the President devotes so much time as possible each morning to the work on his annual message to Congress, which he dictates to Secretary Lusk, who is one of the most competent stenographers in the country. Last year the chief topic in the President's message was the public regulation of corporations, but the law enacted by Congress on this subject is regarded as satisfactory, and the trusts are now left to the Department of Justice and to the Department of Commerce and Labor. There is not the slightest chance of any material trust legislation at the next regular session. The President will refrain also from any suggestion which would lead to the construction of the tariff. The reconstruction of the financial system will be declined to none extent, but the President agrees with the party leaders that there is little need at this time for financial legislation. The main topic in the message will be the building canal, the needs of Alaska, conditions in the Philippines, the upbuilding of the navy, irrigation, land law and the Indians. Reference will be made also to the postal funds and the punishment of the offenders. Members of Congress and the general public expect from the President and the State Department news of the negotiations and the present prospects of the canal legislation, and the message will doubtless contain a full discussion of the subject. Governor Taft and the War Department have supplied the President with a mass of facts from which he can describe the needs of the Philippine Islands and suggest legislation of different kinds. President Roosevelt believes that Alaska has a great future and his discussion of the conditions in the territory will be made easier by the fact that he has been furnished with the sub-committee of the Senate, which visited the territory this summer. Considerable legislation for Alaska is part of the Republican plan for the winter, and the President's suggestions will be especially important. The improvement of the navy is a popular theme with the President and he will make a plea for ample funds for gun practice and allowance for prices to encourage readiness for an emergency. He will warn against any halt in making the navy a large and powerful arm. With reference to the postal funds the President hopes to show that the matter has been so thoroughly handled by the government, that Congress will not need to make an investigation of its own. He will make public everything in the clearest and most comprehensive manner, so that the investigation may be regarded as completed.

In December the national Republican executive committee will meet here to consider the time and place for the next national convention. For some time it has been rumored in Republican circles that owing to his ill health Senator Hanna's place as chairman of the committee would be vacant and there has been much speculation as to his successor. Former Governor Crane has been mentioned as the most likely candidate, although Senator Lodge has also been named. However Senator Hanna's health has now greatly improved and it is more than possible that President Roosevelt will try to induce him to retain his position so that the Republicans can have the benefit of his experience and judgment. The disturbed condition of business affairs in some places makes it possible that the campaign may be fought with difficulties, and with such a leader as Governor Taft at work it will be necessary to keep a sharp lookout, as he will not fight on serious national issues, but seems bent on "nausea slugging." This is a very strong reason, even if there were no others, for removing Perry S. Heath from the position of secretary of the committee. He is too closely identified with the postal scandals. The Tulloch charges accuse him of serious indiscretions, while he held the position of First Assistant Postmaster General, and it is rumored that the Bristol report accuses him of official corruption, of such kind that only the statute of limitations can save him from indictment. Innocent or guilty, he would be an object of attack from Gorman or other leaders and it is best for the party that he should go.

Friends of an Inland canal are somewhat alarmed by reports from the West which indicate that in the Pacific coast states a systematic attempt is being quietly made to convince the people of that section that the advantage to all that part of the country in the trade with the Orient will be destroyed if the canal should be built. The argument is based upon the fact that the geographical position of the Pacific coast is such that the products of that part of the country will have a marked advantage over other sections in the trade with the Orient, and that all importations will have to enter through the ports of the Pacific coast, while if the canal were completed there would be competition from the east and from Europe. It is not known whether this argument will have potent influence with the present delegation in Congress, but it indicates that strong interests in the country are opposed to canal construction.

President Roosevelt has written a letter to the Interstate Live Convention in New Orleans in which he expresses a keen interest in the proposal to protect the Mississippi lowlands by levees. He declares that such protection is of importance to the whole country, no less than to the people immediately adjoining the river. He wishes the convention success and says he will follow its proceedings closely. Fifteen states are represented and it has been resolved to appeal to the federal government for adequate aid to build levees on both banks of the river and to maintain them at the maximum grade, thereby making possible the reclamation and protection of the alluvial lands and improvement of navigation. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson was present at the convention and expressed thorough sympathy with its purpose.

A small party was created at the Japanese Legation lately the publication of a telegram of General MacArthur, dated Manila, December 28, 1906, in which the General declared that evidence had been discovered of the dealings between an official of the Japanese consulate at Manila, and the insurgent leader Trias. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister here, has given out a long interview in which he declares that General MacArthur must have been mistaken, and that Japan denied any connection with the Philippine insurgents. The controversy has not yet been settled, and the

Wedding Bells.

Wedding Bells.

Monumental Church on Tuesday was the scene of a very pretty wedding, when Miss Louise Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Gauthier, was married to Mr. Louis Middleton Waldron of New York, Rev. Euseby H. Foster, D. D., officiating. The church and altar were beautifully decorated for the occasion with palms, potted plants and real flowers.

The bride wore a gown of white crepe and a long (silk) veil, caught up with a spray of aspidochloa. The bridesmaid, Miss Hilda Hens, wore a dress of white silk with a large white picture hat, with pink trimmings. The duties of best man were performed by Mr. William W. Westcott of New York. The ushers were Messrs. Everett I. Gordon of this city and Daniel J. Connelley of New York.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents on Bath Road, a buffet collation being served. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldron left in the afternoon on their wedding trip. They will reside in New York in the winter and spend the summer months in Newport.

For Sale.

A two-story property on Walnut street near the bridge. Joseph Clarke estate on Cross street. A business property on Thames street. Full particulars of

SIMEON HAZARD.

Real Estate Agent.

OFFICE, 41 BROADWAY.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

Real Estate Agent, 181 Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

Narragansett Avenue, Jamestown. New York office at 50 5th Avenue, White House, New York, N. Y.

Spacious building at 24 Avenue Easton Point, commanding a magnificent view of Narragansett Bay. In one direction, and to Block Island, in another. Price five thousand dollars.

Marriages.

In this city, 6th inst., at the residence of Thomas Ryan, 11 West Narragansett Avenue, James Barry, aged 25 years.

In Brockton, Mass., at the residence of Henry H. Potter, aged 32 years.

In this city, 5th inst., at the residence of Walter H. Potter, aged 32 years.

In this city, 4th inst., at the residence of Walter H. Potter, aged 32 years.

In this city, 4th inst., at the residence of Walter H. Potter, aged 32 years.

Deaths.

In this city, 6th inst., at the residence of Thomas Ryan, 11 West Narragansett Avenue, James Barry, aged 25 years.

In Brockton, Mass., at the residence of Henry H. Potter, aged 32 years.

In this city, 5th inst., at the residence of Walter H. Potter, aged 32 years.

In this city, 4th inst., at the residence of Walter H. Potter, aged 32 years.

FOR SALE.

13-Acre Farm

In Little Compton, R. I.

PRICE \$500.

Further particulars on application. Telephone 831.

C. H. Wrightington.

Real Estate and Insurance.

41 BROADWAY, Newport, R. I.

CARTER'S

LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

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Booths & Shoes.

214 Thames Street.

NEWPORT, R. I.

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THE  
 DISSEMINATED MY POWER AND HUNG  
 DISSEMINATED AND RESIDENCE IN PARSONS  
 STREET.  
 D. W. FRANK.

## Some Historical Reminiscences.

BY JAMES N. ARNOLD.

While riding through Westchester, Vermont, a few days since, my attention was called to a small building which stood on the brow of a small hill beside the road. On its face was a bronze tablet bearing the inscription:

Court House  
Built under New York  
during the Revolution 1777  
House of Manure  
March 15, 1778  
occupied by Vermont  
until 1780

Reared by  
Hartford Chapter, No. 13  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
1902

There was a cemetery close by, within which was a fine granite monument and a tomb near by. On the face of the tomb was a large dark stone tablet bearing a face in outline above and with scroll work down the sides. The inscription reads as follows:

In Memory of William French son of Mr. Nicholas French who was shot at Westchester March 15, 1778 by the hands of cruel Minutemen of George III in the Court House at 11 o'clock at night, in the 32nd year of his age.

Here William French his body lies  
For murder shed blood by vengeance cries  
King George the third his Tory crew  
The with a bow his hand shot him  
For Liberty and his Country's Good  
He lost his life in this distant blood.

On the monument the above inscription is duplicated on the south side. On the east side:

William French  
Shot at Westchester  
March 15, 1778  
Reared by the State  
of Vermont in 1873  
FRENCH

On the north side:  
Daniel Haughton  
shot at Westchester  
March 15, 1778  
HAUGHTON

On the west side:  
The Court House was  
located North of D  
East 17 rods

In Vermont local history William French is called the first martyr of the Revolution. Lexington was fought April 19, 1775, while this affair occurred on the thirteenth of the previous March.

The colonists claimed the right to hold their own courts and elect their own judges and juries. The British authorities claimed the right to hold the King's court, both the judges and jury being appointed by the King. In attempting to enforce this claim they surrounded the court house, fired upon the colonists and William French was killed. In 1873 the Vermont legislature made an appropriation to build a monument to his memory.

French was shot about midnight but he lived until about sunrise the next morning, unconscious all the time. Daniel Haughton was less severely wounded and lived nine days. He was buried at Dunbarston.

I crossed the Connecticut River into Walpole, New Hampshire, where I spent the Sabbath. Near the front entrance of the town cemetery, which I visited, was a monument built of granite blocks, on the face of which was inscribed:

In memory of  
John Kilburn  
the first settler of Walpole  
1780  
and of his noble battle  
with the Indians  
1781

Reared by his descendants  
in 1889

Back of this on the top of the hill is a fine marble monument. On the west side is a fine medallion showing an axe, powder horn, sickle, and a sprig of pine with two cones and leaves. The north side reads:

In the memory of  
Benjamin Bellows  
the founder of Walpole  
who died July 17, 1857  
This monument was erected  
in the year 1857  
by his numerous descendants

The outside has a medallion, bearing an open scroll with a seal on the lower left corner. The scroll reads:

On the south side:  
Col. Benjamin Bellows  
A pious, industrious man  
by a large hospitality  
by his numerous descendants  
by his numerous descendants

On the north side:  
Col. Benjamin Bellows  
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# Every seven minutes in the day a new Glenwood is made and sold

"Makes Cooking Easy."

Walsh Bros. Newport

## Know His Business.

One of the best known lawyers of Philadelphia had a case in court against a man who kept a cigar store opposite one of the large hotels. The man had in some way broken the law.

"Do you mean to say," asked the lawyer, "that you have made a living out of that store for one year?"

"Yes," replied the man, "Gentlemen come from the hotel early in the morning and ask for fifteen and twenty-five cent cigars. I hand them out five-cent ones, and they don't know the difference."

"Impossible," said the lawyer. "Oh, no, it isn't," said the storekeeper calmly. "I have done it on you several times."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Just a Lesson.

Aunt Jane—They tell me you took \$50 of Mr. Young's money at the card table last night. I did not know that you ever gambled.

Nephew—That wasn't gambling, auntie. Young was quite elated at the hand he held, and I bet with him merely to give him a lesson not to trust too much to appearances.

Aunt Jane—Oh, that was it, was it? I thought you wouldn't be so wicked as to gamble!—Boston Transcript.

## Not a Lottery.

Mr. Sotheby—"I don't think I shall ever marry. Matrimony is too much of a lottery."

Miss Hardback—"I think you make a mistake in drawing that comparison."

Mr. Sotheby—"But why?"

Miss Hardback—"Don't you know that in a lottery there are always some prizes?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Domestic Affair.

"What was your greatest trial, Judge," asked the young lawyer.

"Getting my seven daughters married off," replied the scanty-haired jurist.

## Natural Inquiry.

He—Id like to meet Miss Bond. She—Why?

"I hear she has thirty thousand a year and no incomebrance."

"Is she looking for one?"—Life.

"Mamma told me I must keep Mr. Huggard at a distance when we met him at the shore this summer," said Miss Key.

"And did you?" asked Miss McQueery.

"Well, I usually succeeded in keeping him at a distance from the other girls."—Philadelphia Press.

"It says in this paper that a feller wot broke out of jail was shot through de eye."—What does dat mean?"

"Through the vitreous. They must a plugged him in the stomach."

"But dey had chased him two days an' he hadn't had nothin' to eat."

"Den de paper's wrong. It oughter said he was shot through de appetite."—Kansas City Journal.

Smth—Wonder what Brwn intends to do with all the money he got for those historical novels he wrote.

Jn—He intends to travel. He feels that he ought to visit some of the places he wrote about; just to see what they are like.—Life.

"Your story," said the publisher, "if you will permit me to speak frankly, doesn't seem to have much literary merit."

"But what of that?" answered the author. "Think of the ease with which it can be dramatized."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"It looks to me as if some of these trust magnates felt themselves superior to the government itself."

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "you must not overlook the fact that a trust magnate is a great deal surer of his job than a government officer."—Washington Star.

"Well, boss," began the tramp at the back door.

"Don't call me boss," said the man who was shaking the sheets; "I'm not the cook."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Aunt—Now, darling, don't be afraid of telling me what kind of a doll you would like.

Nelly—Oh, auntie, I'd just love twins.—Brooklyn Life.

"Always think before you speak," said the prudent. "I can't possibly arrange it," answered the young politician. "I have to disappoint too many audiences."

He—My train goes in fifteen minutes. Can you not give me one ray of hope before I leave you forever?

She—Er—that clock is half an hour fast.

Kicker—Experience is the best teacher.

Booker—Well, aren't we always raising our skirts?—Harper's Bazar.

If a girl knew how pretty she doesn't look when she cries she wouldn't do it.

## All Sorts.

A fellow often wastes a lot of time in counting a girl when he could have had her from the start.

The Waiter—"How will you have your steak today?"

The Cook—"Oh, I suppose burned as usual."

Physician (to patient's wife)—Why did you delay sending for me until your husband was unconscious?

Wife—Well, doctor, as long as he retained his senses he wouldn't let me send for you.

Upton—Say, isn't that richly dressed woman across the street your cook?

Suburb—No. We did make our home with her for a while, but she discharged her last week.

Brakenian—Now then, miss, get in quickly, please. The train is about to start.

Young Lady—But I want to give my sister a kiss.

Brakenian—Get in! Get in! I'll attend to that for you.

"Did you ever notice that almost all the names mentioned in the papers are single men?" asked Mr. Waite.

"Yes," answered Mr. Waite. "Married men are too common to be worth mentioning."

"You can't," said the philosopher, "take from a thing without making it less."

"Oh, I don't know," the fool replied. "Have you ever tried taking a light from one candle with another?"

Floorwalker—Vauze? Yes, m'am. Right up the next aisle. Bargains from twenty-five cents up.

Next shopper—You have a display of Vauze today?

Same Floorwalker—Vauze? Yes, madam. Down the next aisle, please. Bargains from twenty-five cents up.

"Yes," said Mrs. Clancy. "Pat and I have parted forever. I want to see my husband, see I—the man that got blown up." "I can't see him," said the doctor. "He's under the influence of Ann Kethrick."

"I don't know the lady," said I. "I might dignified like, but if me lawful wedded husband kin act like that when he's at dith's door I'll get a divorce from him."

"As a general thing," says a lawyer, "one doesn't expect to find a sense of humor in the employees of a prison. Yet a know of a rather catchy reply made by a prison guard to the query of a visitor whether the existence of the grange was a painful one."

"Painful?" echoed the guard. "I should say it was when you consider what a number of felons we have on our hands."

Sometimes a wife comprehends the state of her husband's mind by the ejaculations he may be indulging in while employed at some ungenial task, as is illustrated by the following:

"What are you doing, Harry?"

"Opening a can of tomatoes."

"What are you opening it with?"

"A can-opener of course. Do you think I am using my teeth?"

"No, dear, but I know you are not opening it with prayer."

A clergyman in Scotland was visiting his flock, and as it happened to be a country district he had some very long distances to walk. Wearied and hungry he stopped at a house on the roadside, and asked the old lady if she would make him a cup of tea, to which she gladly consented. While the tea was being prepared the clergyman noticed four cats eating from one dish in a corner of the room, and asked his hostess if they all belonged to her.

"Na, na," she replied, "but all the hungry beasts in the parish come to me for something to eat."

Elit clergyman.

Bishop Doane of Albany was at one time rector of an Episcopal church in Hartford, and the services at this church Mark Twain would occasionally attend. Twain one Sunday played a joke upon the rector.

"Doxor Doane," he said at the end of the service, "I enjoyed your sermon this morning. I welcomed it like an old friend. I have, you know, a book at home containing every word of it."

"You have not," said Mr. Doane. "I have so," said the humorist.

"Well, send that book to me. I'd like to see it."

"I'll send it," Twain replied.

And he sent the next morning an unabridged dictionary to the rector.

## No Help Needed.

"These wedding notices are so ridiculous. They always speak of the bride being led to the altar."

"Well, what's the matter with that?"

"Why, there never was a girl who needed to be led there. Any girl could find her way in the dark."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## A Guess at It.

Teacher of a class in grammar—"What do you understand by 'parts of speech'?"

Youngster—"It's—it's when a man stutters."—Chicago Tribune.

"I believe they live in great style."

"Oh, yes, indeed! Why, their enclosed cars are fitted up something elegant."—Puck.

## "The Weaker Sex."

The women who are attempting to run a big hotel for women in New York are solving some interesting problems. The hotel is called the Martha Washington, and the intention of the management was to run it entirely with women, as well as for women.

Little by little the male sex has been encroaching, not because men were especially anxious to work there, but because the women could not do without them.

Kind of all, the girl "bell boys" had to go, because the women could not "make them mind." Boys were installed. They obey orders, but do not stay long, because, they say, "the women are noisy."

The head woman waiter could not enforce discipline among the women waiters. And so a man had to undertake the job. It was also found that carrying the soiled dishes from dining room to kitchen was too heavy for women. Men were put to do this. Finally the rest of the girls struck and their places were filled with men.

How is it that women won't "mind" women? Would a regiment of amazons have been offered by men?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Angeline Murphy—Hold on, dere, Jimmy Kelly! Yer needn't read no no more items out'n dat newspaper 'bout soda-fountains exploding and mangling de customers, an' girls gittin' poisoned by poisons in ice cream. If yeh dead broke, jes' say so, like a man, an' I'll think jes' as much uv yer.

George—I'm surprised that you have a lottery at your church fair. Don't you know that gambling is a sin?

Mabel—Oh, but this isn't gambling. You can't possibly win anything.

"Ah!" he said, as he let her back to her seat after the waltz, "I just love dancing."

"Well," she replied, as she attempted to repair a torn blouse, "you're not too old to learn."—Philadelphia Press.

"What? Going out again to-night?" began Mrs. Sage.

"Oh, no, just this once," replied her husband, with aggravating cheerfulness. "It will be too late when I get back to go out again."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Now Ready.

## The Many Adventures of FOXY GRANDPA

Including all the merry pictures contained in the two volumes entitled "Adventures of Foxy Grandpa" and "Further Adventures of Foxy Grandpa."

I. Mr. Schmitz said to me one day at Ineb—What do you think of a series of comedies: ing dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?

"Let the grandfather be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it!"

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head.

The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny?"

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

To Grandchildren Who Are And To Those Who Are To Be.

1. MERRY DEDICATE THIS BOOK.

Sent postage paid on receipt of ONE DOLLAR in currency or postal order; no checks received.

L. R. HAMERSLY CO., 9 Wall St., N. Y. 10224

THIS REMEDY IS SATISFACTORY.

Ely's Cream Balm

Give Relief at Once.

It cures colds, coughs, and all the diseases of the throat. It cures itching and gives away a cold in the head.

It is also used for all the diseases of the throat. It cures colds, coughs, and all the diseases of the throat.

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## Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

Weekdays 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Leave Fall River for New York, the South and West. Weekdays 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Leave Fall River for New York, the South and West.

For tickets and information apply at New York and Boston. Ticket Office, 171 Nassau Street, N. Y. (Grove, Ticket Agent). Ticket Office, 171 Nassau Street, N. Y. (Grove, Ticket Agent).

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PROVIDENCE

Week days 8:00 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days at



## Ways of Milk-Dealers.

In the United States and England, as in all other countries, the milk-dealer is a person of considerable importance. He is the one who brings the milk from the cows to the city, and he is the one who sells it to the people. He is the one who is responsible for the quality of the milk, and he is the one who is responsible for the health of the people. He is the one who is the link between the cows and the city, and he is the one who is the link between the city and the people.

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## Value of the Egg Crop.

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## Thought in Short Notes.

They come to thought—dead letters. The leaves are leaving, but many of them are left. The pen has been put to a piece of paper, but the thought is not there.

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## Women's Dep't.

## Political Superiors of Women.

There recently appeared in the newspaper the following: "Three Polishers, who could not speak a word of English, were recently sent to Bay State, Long Island, to be shipped from New York and were delivered in an express wagon."

How long these "express packages" have been floating about this country is not stated, but we are reminded that in a short time these "express packages" may, by a little coaching, be voting upon questions of national importance in this country.

Over 75,000 emigrants have landed in this country during the last eleven months. Of these 1,400,000, Hungary and Russia furnished 98 per cent. As a rule these men are of the most ignorant and degraded type, bringing with them the most primitive ideas of the degraded position which properly belong to women. To such men as these, who hold the balance of power, our intelligent, patriotic, law-abiding, tax-paying American women are obliged to plead for their political rights.

Is it any wonder that our intelligent American women cry out in despair the prayer of Dr. Lyman Beecher: "O, Lord, grant that we may not despise our rulers; and grant, O, Lord, that we may not set so that they can't help it!"—Edmund M. Babcock.

## Chinamen and Women.

The wholesale arrest and confinement of several hundred unoffending Chinamen upon mere suspicion that among them may be a few who have evaded the exclusion law, calls to mind an occurrence, a year or two ago, when a number of women were in like manner arrested by the Boston police without evidence of wrong doing, upon mere suspicion of being bad characters. In both cases the arrests were illegal, without warrant, and in violation of the settled principle that personal liberty is sacred.

Why these cruel outrages upon Chinamen and women? They would not have been committed against Irishmen, or Italians, or Russians, or Armenians, or Jews, or Syrians or Negroes.

It is because Chinamen and women are disfranchised classes. They are without political rights. The police are not liable to lose position by their disfavor. Had they been voters, Chinamen and women would have walked our streets safe from arrest. Suffrage is power, and power always commands respect; its absence is weakness. And the poet has truly said that "To be weak is to be miserable."

## Seven Hoosier Girls Farmers.

Jonathan O. Wilson, a well-to-do farmer, living east of Rushville, has seven girls, ranging from 8 to 23 years, and all are old enough to work on the farm. It is no uncommon thing in passing the farm, which contains 170 acres, to see these modern Maud Mullers busy in all of the various departments of farm work.

Circumstances have had a great deal to do with their doing the farm work. Their parents are old, and the two brothers are away at school most of the time. All of the girls go to school in the winter, except the two older ones, who stay at home and attend to the stock and look after the farming interests.

As early in the spring as will permit the ground is broken, and as the "go" and "haw" of the ploughman is heard in the surrounding fields, the voices of these farmer girls are not the less effective. When the soil is ready for the harrow they get out to work early.

They are in the corn, plough and tend it usually, getting it ploughed over three times before the hay harvest and wheat cutting is begun. Nothing up but one of the features of the girls' work. "Hacking the meadows sweet with hay" is such an uncommon thing for women to undertake that people will stop along the roadside to watch these girls load the wagons and haul it to the stack.

They are cultured and educated. They look at farm work in a sensible way and are glad to help their parents. They are church workers and stand high in the community. The two older girls are skilled musicians and can touch the piano keys as well as they can handle the plough.—Indianapolis News.

Miss Annie Ball of Chicago has just been licensed by the city board of examining engineers to run a stationary engine. She is the only woman holding such a license in Chicago, and perhaps in the United States. Miss Ball manufactures playing cards and composition goods at 85 Market Street, under the firm name of "A. Ball & Brother," although she is said to be the sole proprietor. Recently she found her engine intoxicated. She discharged him and started to operate the machine herself. The engineer complained to the authorities, who ordered her to cease or be fined \$25. She applied for examination, was subjected to an oral one, and failed to pass—as she says, because the questions were asked too rapidly. She demanded a written examination, and passed with 84 per cent. "Afterwards one of the examiners told me that I was competent to run the city pumping works or any other stationary plant," said Miss Ball. "My knowledge of engineering was acquired from actual experience at my plant before the present rigid laws were passed, and from books." Miss Ball came to Chicago from Holland with her parents when very young, and has been in business there since the fire. She has been very successful. She has large interests in phosphate and real estate near Bay City, Fla., where she operates mining machinery or directs its operation, the greater part of every year. She speaks Dutch, German, French and English, and has taken courses in law and medicine.

A Dream Indeed. Wife—I dreamed last night that I was in a store that was full of the best loaves and rolls. Husband (happily)—But that was only a dream, my dear.

Wife—I knew that before I woke up, because you bought me one.—Philadelphia Press.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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## Stuck Up.

"Stuck to me," said the wall paper to the paste, "and we'll hang together."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Every nervous person should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are made especially for nervous and dyspeptic men and women, and are just the medicine needed by all persons who, from any cause, do not sleep well, or who fail to get proper strength from their food. Cases of weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous and sick headache, etc., readily yield to the use of the Little Liver Pills, particularly if combined with Carter's Little Liver Pills. In vials at 25 cents.

The predestinator makes plans but he can't ride on a railroad with them.

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Mass., Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

It will run any man to be benighted. We never knew such a man to amount to anything.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Exquisite Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in twenty-four hours. No Gripe, No Pain. Price 25 cents.

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